Come, stack arms, men! Pile on the rails-Stir up the camp-fire bright, No matter if the canteen fails, We'll make a roaring night? Here Shenandoah brawls along, There burly Blue Ridge echoes strong, To swell the Brigade's rousing song, Of "Stonewall Jackson's Way."

We see him now-the old slouched hat Cocked o'er his eye askew-The shrewd dry smile-the speech so pat, So calm, so blunt, so true. The Bine-Light Elder knows 'em well; Says be, "That's Banks-he's fond of shell, Lord save his soul! we'll give him"-well, That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

Silence! ground arms! kneel all! caps off! Old Blue-Light's a going to pray-Strangle the fool that dares to scoff! Attention! it's his way! Appealing from his native sod, In forma pauperis to God-"Lay bare Thine arm, stretch forth Thy rod, Amen! 17 That's Stonewall's way.

He's in the saddle now ! Fall in! Steady! the whole brigade! Hill's at the fard, cut off; we'll win His way out, ball and blade. What matter if our shoes are worn. What matter if our feet are torn ! " Quick-step! we're with him before dawn!" 'That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

The sun's bright lances rout the mists Of morning-and by George! Here's Longstreet, struggling in the lists, Hemmed in an ugly gorge. Pope and his Yankees, whipped before, " Bayonets and grape! " hear Stonewall roar. " Charge, Steuart! pay off Ashby's score! " That's Stonewall Jackson's way.

Ah! maiden, wait, and watch, and yearn, For news of Stonewall's band! Ah! widow, read with eyes that burn That ring upon thy hand! Ah! wife, weep on, pray on, hope on! Thy life shall not be all forlorn ! The fee had better ne'er been born That gets in Stonewall's way.

cut on the Emancipation Proclamation.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS. (From the London Times.) The London "Times" New York Correspond-The President's proclamation, emancipating the ence to the loyalty of their owners, though promising compensation to such of them as can prove that of the past. they never aided, abetted or comforted the rebels, is evident that the President has not taken this step adjournment of Congress, he warned those gentlemen that a " pressure " might be brought to bear upon him by the Abolitionist party which he might be un-Abolitionist party, he expressed to a deputation from | magazine to serve out the gunpowder. Chicago his doubts whether a proclamation of emancipation would do any good, and stated, more suo, his objection to issue a document " that the whole world would see to be necessarily as inoperative as the Pope's Bull against a comet," At the same interview for months upon the subject, and that he was approached by men of different opinions, some defending and some opposing the institution of slavery, but both proclaiming " their certainty that they represeated the Divine Will." As both could not be right, he thought that God was just as likely to reveal His will to him as to them, and told the deputation that he earnestly desired to know the will of Providence in the matter, " and would act upon it if he could but learn it with certainty." But nine days after these simple-minded and very remarkable admissions, and without claiming the inspiration of any new light from Heaven, he made a movement towards indiscriminate emancipation by publishing the much alarm as a defeat of McClellan would have done, and far more perplexity and discouragement. The defeat of McClellan would have but roused the sent an additional quarter of a million of men to the war; but the proclamation has darkened counsel Its results in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and in favor of the South; and in the North itself they may prove the germ of intestine strife that not even was over-persuaded by acuter logicians or more perexternal agencies, against which he had not the inhate and irresistible conviction to contend. He reteived the honors of a serenade from the Abolitionists of Washington the evening after the proclamation appeared, and addressed the crowd from one of the windows of the White House in a few melancholy words. Atlading to the proclamation as the only possible cause of the unusual compliment conferred in him, he deciared that what he had done he had done after very full deliberation and under a very mistake. In my position I am environed with difficulties." Hard indeed would be the heart that would

linese unhappy sovereigns. He would have made an

mollified, except by the full triumph of their theory-They applaud half-measures for a little time, just as they approve the insertion of the thin point of the wedge; but it is the necessity of their position, as well as of their theory, to drive the wedge home, and to be unsatisfied while anything remains to be done. Hence their cry must be for emancipation full and complete, with compensation if the South should yield; with compensation if it should persist in the struggle. The cry has not yet been raised, lest it should embarrass and frighten the President, but it is as certain to be heard at its appointed time as night is to follow day.

But no one, whether Abelitionist or not, asks what shall be done with the negroes after emancipation, except Mr. Lincoln. And he knows of no better course to pursue than to expatriate them by wholesale, whether they like or dislike the process. What can come of such wisdom as this but confusion and

[From the London Times of Oct. 15]. The surrender of Harper's Ferry was not only a

disgrace and dishonor, at which the American press still chafes considerably, but it was an infinite loss. It will swell, it is said, the cost of this last half-year of the war by some millions of dollars. If the North teels a kind of pride in the enormous amount of the war expenditure, that feeling is being gratified to the utmost. The sums bid fair to reach an amount that should turn the pride into terror, unless the people set arithmetic at defiance, and have quite ceased to calculate. Mr. Chase has published an official statement of the expenditure of the Federal Government for the three months ending on the 30th of June last. It is nearly £39,000,000, or at the rate of £160,000,000 a year. The total receipts for the same quarter are above £47,000,000. But more than half of this sum is obtained by reckoning the paper issues of the Government as revenue. The legal tender notes and the certificates of indebtedness of the Treasury make up more than £28,000,000 of what is put down as income. In reality, it is future debt, to meet which nothing has yet been raised by direct taxation. The tax-gatherer still stands behind Mr Chase, as yet held in hand, not the least formidable of the attendant dogs of war. He is not to let slip on property and income till the first of January next; but will be put on the trail of Excise duties, and a whole host of assessed taxes, at an earlier date. The portion of the public who must feed him when he overtakes them have yet only heard his distant baying; they have still to learn how pertinacious he is on the scent, and how tight in his hold. If this American conflict becomes a seven years' war, the debt it will have entailed on the North alone, at the present rate of accumulation, will far exceed the national debt of Great Britain; yet that burden represents the borrowings of a c-ntury and a half, during which we had s full share of wars on our own account, and more than a fair share in our neighbors' quarrels. History has not imputed extraordinary wisdom or extreme economy to our successive War Administrations. But, judging by the cost, fighting must have been done much more cheaply in the last century, or we must have managed our land and sea expeditions with great frugality! Nearly a seventh part of our debt, or about £100,000,000, is set down to that war by which our Government attempted to reduce the revolted American colonies to subjection. The attempt feiled, and no sane Englishman of the present day regrets that it did fail. The only feeling is that our fathers would have been wise to have "shaken hands quietly" with America, and let it go. The North is acting our own folly over again, and in doing so has spent in one year of war more than we did in seven. The Americans slaves in all States in "insurrection," without refer- are, indeed, working out an historical parallel with a policy we now regard as one of the greatest mistakes

In some of the worst points of the two conflicts comhas created a very bad feeling in this city. Though | parison discovers an unfortunate similarity. We cer--for any slave- | tainly had no raving philanthropists among us howling holding State that remains in the Union and appoints | for a war of extermination on the colonists. But there representatives to Congress in the usual manner may | were "King's friends," who, like the Abolitionists of continue to keep slaves as long as it pleases-it has the present day, advocated and defended the employalarmed the conservative sentiment of the country | ment against the "rebels" of "every means that God and gone far to show that the threat of General But- and nature put into our hands." Those were the ler at New Orleans of a servile war, to be provoked words by which Lord Suffolk, in the House of Peers, and inaugurated, if not expressly recommended, by justified enrolling the savage tribes of Indians among the Chief Magistrate, was premature, but not unfounded. Wall Street is in a flutter of painful ex- massacres that would have spared neither woman nor citement, and gold, the barometer of its fears, has child. The speech in which Chatham denounced this gone up to 21 per cent premium. Though many unscrupulous and blood-thirsty measure is one of those persons hold that the proclamation will be inopera- which have made his name famous, for his words live tive, the large majority of people beyond the narrow still, with all the fire of his honest indignation. In his boundaries of New England, who have no social, predictions of the failure of the war he was joined by political or economic sympathy with negroes, believe David Hume, Burke, and many others almost equally that its effect will be to embitter and prolong the celebrated. To their opinion the Government was war; and that it will lead to complications in the compelled to come round at last. It would be well for North of worse augury for the triumph of the Fed- the North if it had a few such prophets, and the temeral cause than the armed hostility of the South. It | per to listen to them. A supplication for both blessings would not have been ill-timed on the day of prayer the of his own free will. In his address to the represen- Governor of New York appointed, for the ferocity of tatives of the Border States, immediately prior to the party politics has invaded the churches. The ministers of peace are preaching fire and blood, and making the termination of the war hopeless. Though non-combatants by profession, they give material aid to the able to resist, and so lately as the 13th instant, only strife, like the chaplains of the old Dutch ships of war, nine days before he finally committed himself to the | who in an engagement were always told off to the

Awfal Scene at a Bull Fight.

The circus at Saragossa has lately been the scene of a sanguinary drama. The place was full, and two he admitted that he had thought for weeks and even toreadors of secondary rank, but very popular as natives of the city, named Joaquin Gil and Perez, made the customary salute, and offered to kill the bulls in honor of the president and assembly. The first animal was cleverly killed by Perez; the second was a Portuguese animal, very vicious, cunning and strong. He received the fatal blow from Gil, but at the same moment he tossed the unhappy man into the air, received him upon his horns, which entered deep into his body, and threw him to the ground senseless, and then fell dead by the side of his victim. The third bull was also a Portuguese. The toreadors were under a state of terror difficult to describe. The picadors would scarcely touch him. Fierce in the middle of the arena, he seemed to defv the banderillos, who at great risk perilous half-way proclamation which has created as fixed two or three fire-brands to his neck in order to excite him. From pain and noise the bull became furious. The task of killing him fell to Perez, who advanced with hesitation, and seemed only to stab fierce-North to the display of a more obstinate energy, and | ly with his sword. The president called to him, and pressed to have the bull's legs cut with the demi lune (an immense scythe fixed on a pole), but Perez refused with vain words, made the South a more cohesive | the proposition, which is considered to involve disgrace unit than before, and split up the North more hope- to a toreader. He returned to the fight. The ball lessly than ever. While the legality of the document | threw itself upon him; in vain he cast at it the muletis questionable, its impolicy is most unquestionable. | ta in red cloth; the bull paid no attention to it and followed him, but he seized the barriers, and in leapeven in Maryland, may yet turn the scales of victory | ing over it threw his sword at the bull's front. It struck the beast in the face, and by a strange fatality rebounded and penetrated the thigh of the poor toreapeace between North and South will deprive of vital- dor, cutting it to the bone. The blood ran in torrents But in taking this momentous step Mr. Lioncon from an open artery. The unhappy man was carried does not appear to be quite convinced in his own away, and the demi-lune was then employed. The mind that he was right. He speaks like a man who hind legs of the beast were then cut; but even then upon its stumps it appeared so terrible that no one tinacious disputants than himself, like one upon dared approach it. The demi-lune was then brought whose weaker mind the impress was made by strong and one of the front legs cut off. The beast fell to the ground, and a stroke from the dagger finished him. The toreador Gil was buried the next day. The other man is in a dangerous state, and amputation is to be tried when he seems strong enough to bear it.

"NEWS FROM THE STYX."-The mandate of fashion has gone forth, and as may be read in the Follet, and seen at certain French and English watering-places, a lady is henceforth, if she wishes to be considered as completely furnished, to carry a stick. We see heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. "I can no objection to the arrangement, indeed we suppose only trust in God," he added, "that I have made no that it is a logical necessity consequent upon the increase in crinoline. As it is now impossible for a properly dressed lady to reach a friend with her not sympathize with Mr. Lincoln in the sore trials | hand, she is supplied with the means of giving him a with which he is beset by open enemies, by false poke with a stick when desirous to attract his attenfriends, and by foolish supporters. He offers to the world the spectacle which the heathen philosopher be blunt at the end, and not armed with a tiny spike, affirmed to be pleasing to the gods-that of a good as in the latter case a short-sighted Lord Dundreary, man struggling with adversity. But no impartial with a large circle of lady-acquaintances eager to student of the great events in which he plays so prominent a part can give him credit for persistent himself unpleasantly covered with scars and spots. On the whole there is more sense in this new conis spasmodic; he mistrusts himself continually. He trivance than is usually to be found in the concepassumes responsibilities that do not rightfully pertain | tions of the tyrant-milliner. - Punch. to him. He plays fast and loose with high principles. He acts despotically, without the force which can alone make despotism respectable. He is as weak and vacillating as Charles I. or Louis XVI., and does quite as much mischief with the best of intentions as

FOLLOW MY LEADER .- A grand ball was held the other day at the Imperial Villa at Biarritz, and according to a letter from that place :-"The toilettes of the ladies were richer than ever. Hair-powder seems to be coming into vogue again,

excellent Governor for the State of Illinois, but hard late has converted him into a most unfortunate and mefficient President. It remains to be seen whether, should naturally be followed by a return to hair-powhaving yielded as far as he has done to the party that has given up all hope of conciliating the South, and der. The sequacious gregariousness with which the that looks to its subjection by fire and sword, and French ladies follow their leader, and the English the extermination, if need be, of the whole of the ladies them, is, though a gooselike, a gratifying atslaveholding population, as the only solution of existing difficulties, he will hold firm at his present stand-point. Whatever he may do or think on the matter, it is certain that the Abolitionists will strive adopt such ornaments, her example would doubtless to impel him onwards. Hard theorists are not to be | be followed by our wives and daughters.-Punch.

Physical Condition of the Sun .- By what agency is the light and heat of the sun maintained? What is it that feeds that vast furnace to which we owe vegetation, and in a great measure our very existence? An agency affording it the necessary aliment there must be, otherwise it would soon be exhausted. This question has long engaged the attention both of astronomers and natural philosophers, and various theories have been proposed with a view to solve it. The most plausable explanation appears to be that there is an incessant flow of cosmical matter and aeroliths towards the sun, which absorbs them, and is thereby enabled to continue its emission of light and heat. This view, first propounded by Mr. Waterston, has since been modified by Mr. Thompson, who supposes that the cosmical matter destined to feed the sun has to make its way through a resisting medium, the density of which constantly increases as its strata approach the sun. Thus the friction arising from the rapid motion of each particle through this medium will render the particle itself incandescent, and the heat thus generated will contribute its quota to the temperature of its solar sphere. In a recent paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, M. Faye strongly opposes these theories, first, because, supposing a resisting medium to exist, this medium must move with the sun, in which case it may be proved that a body circulating within this medium will not fall into the sun; and then, because nothing has been done to try the possibility of such an hypothesis by tangible experiment or observation; while, on the other hand, what has been observed proves rather the contrary, for how, our author asks, could motionless clouds be seen during total eclipses in any atmosphere supposed to be traversed in every direction by cosmical particles with such velocity as to go round the sun in three hours? This latter argument, it must be admitted, is a telling one; but M. Faye stops here, and does not venture to hazard an opinion of his own upon the matter .- Galignani's Messenger .

DIET OF THE ARMY .- The army medical reports just issued, state that the medical officers say that threequarters of a pound of meat, with a share of bone to be deducted, are not sufficient for the soldier's daily ration. It is not enough, it is said in one quarter, to counterbalance the corporeal tissue expenditure of the Life Guardsman of six feet stature, engaged in the daily duty of horse-strapping and other physical exertions. It is not enough, is repeated in other quarters, for the young soldier, often weakly and ill-grown, and who requires a supply to meet the process of growth and physical development. The loss in roasting or baking this ration drives some soldiers to turning it baking this ration drives some soldiers to turning it into soup, for the sake of obtaining greater bulk of dinner. The Director-General of the de, artment (Dr. Gibson) has submitted to the authorities that the quantity is insufficient, and that many soldiers resort to public houses to mitigate the craving for food, and are thus led to form habits of intemperance; and he recommended that the ration of fresh meat be increased to a pound, anticipating full compensation in the greater vigor and efficiency of the army, and in a proportionate diminution of the rate of mortality and annual invaliding. The sanitary report, however, then adds: "This question of supply-no inconsiderable one of directly increased public expenditure-is believed to have met the counterbalance of that as yet unavoidable consideration. - London Times

POLYNESIAN



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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL EX

R. E. WAKEMAN. Honolulu, Jan. 16, 1863,

PIANOS TUNED! Instructions on the Piano Forte! PIANOS TUNED & REPAIRED!

- ALSO -GUITARS, and all other Stringed Instruments. CHAS, DERBY, Apply to Royal Hawaiian Theatre.

JUST RECEIVED! A NO FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsapa-ila JANION GREEN & CO.

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A. Inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his Retail Establishment to the building immediately opposite his former stand, and hopes that his increased accommodation will prove for the henefit and advantage of all concerned.

Co-Partnership Notice! MR. FREDERICK BANNING HAS THIS
day been admitted as a Partner in our business.

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POLYNESIAN MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Jan 31-Haw sch Molokai, from Honnaulu, Maui, with firewood, veg prod, naty freight and 2 passengers. Haw sch Warwick, fm Molokai, with naty freight, veg produce, sugar cane and 10 passengers. Haw sch Manuokawai, Mellish, fm Honoipu, Hana and Lahaina, with 8 bags pulu, 2 bndis tobacco, 4 bags fungus, 30 hides, 2 bndis goat skins, 24 bndis awa, 2 bbls molasses, 3 hogs, 2 bags pia, 2 kegs sugar and 8

passengers.

Haw sch Kamehameha IV., Greene, fm Maliko, with 120 kegs sugar, 55 bbls molasses, 7 bags fungus 76 goat skins, 200 ft kukui lumber, 2 cabin and 6 deck

passengers. Haw sloop Louika, fm ports on East Maui, with 400 roots awa, 33 hides, 50 goat skins, \$161 specie and 12

passengers. Haw sch Moikeiki, Napela, from Kahului and Lahaina. with 70 kegs sugar, 100 pumpkins, 8 bugs fungus, 20 hides, 5 budls goat skins, and 3 passengers

2-Haw stmr Annie Laurie, Hazzard, fm ports on Kauai, with 165 kegs sugar, 25 bbls molasses, 2 hogs, 2 hor-

ses, I keg butter, 9 hides, 1 cabin and 14 deck pas 3-Haw sch Jeannette, Harry, fm Anahola, Kanai, with 7 cds firewood and 4 pkgs butter.

Haw sch Kalama, Johnson, from ports on Kanai, with 106 kegs sugar, 121 mats do, 3 bbis tallow, 16 bides, 12 cds firewood, some naty prod and freight and 4

deck passengers. Haw sch Kamol, Sheppard, fm Kahului and Lahaina, with 20 head of cattle, some natv produce and freight and 6 passengers. Haw sch Emma Rooke, Wetherbee, fin Makee's Landing

and Lahaina, with 16 cs dry goods, 9 bags fungus, bbl oil, I iron safe, 600 goat skins, 19 hides, 100 bndls sugar cane, 8 hogs, 4 cabin and 60 deck pass. 4—Haw star Annie Laurie, Marchant, fin ports on Kanai, with 160 mats sugar, 8 cds firewood, 1 bbl tallow, 4 pkgs butter, I hog and 9 deck passengers. Haw sturr Kliauca, Berrill, fm principal ports on Ha-wall and Maul, with 172 kegs sugar, 21 mats do, 50 hides, I csk tallow, 7 bags tallow, 5 bales fungus, 30 bbls potatoes, I keg butter, 600 oranges, 22 head of cattle, 15 sheep, I horse, 14 hogs, I pkg (\$75) coin, natv prod and freight, 12 cabin and 120 deck pass.

5—Haw sch Moiwahine, Kuheana, Im ports on Kanai, with

15 cds firewood, 3 hogs, 1 horse, natv freight, 2 cable and 14 deck pass.

Haw sch Kekauluohi, Haley, fm Kona and Kau, with
14 bales pulu, 5 do fungus, 1 bag do, 153 bags coffee,
5 do beans, 5 cds firewood, 1 cs mdse, 2 pkgs butter, 12 hides, 1000 goat skins and 8 deck passengers. Haw sloop Ently, from Molokai, with hides goat skins, butter, hogs, natv freight and 6 pass.

SAILED.

whale grounds. 3—Haw sloop Louika, for Lahama and Hana.
4—Haw sch Kalama, for ports on Kanal.
Haw sch Jeannette, for Anahola, Kanal.
5—Haw steamer Kilanea, for ports on Mani and around

Hawati. Haw stur Annie Laurie, for ports on Kauai. Haw sch Kamol, for Lahaina and Kahului, Haw slp Emily, for Melekai, Haw sch Meikeiki, for Lahaina and Kahului.

Haw schr Emma Rooke, for Lahaina and Makee's Land-6-Haw sch Moiwahine, for ports on Kauai

On Thursday afternoon last, the wife of Mr. W. E. Cutrell, of

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, January SI, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. Thomas

vew Goddes:

Bark "Richmond!"

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD OFFER for sale the cargo of the bark "Richmond," from New Bedford, con- Triple Vinegar, in demijohns,

Cut Nails, all sizes, Cut Spikes, all sizes, 31-gall, barrel Shooks, 14-gall Sugar Shooks, Hoop iron for barrel and keg Shooks, 5 bales heavy English Burlaps, 44 inch, Oak and locust Treenails, 12 M Bricks, Hemp Twine,

I Lumber Wagon, suitable for country use, New Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, ass'd brands, Small Manila Cordage, 1 in., 11/2 in., 11/2 in., 11/4 in., Lampblack, French Yellow, Burden Blocks, Brls. Beef, Brls. Pork, American Butter, Cases Davis & Ses Pain Killer,

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Ex Comet & Yaz 🐲 e FROM SAN FRANCISCO!

A superior lot of California Brooms, Nos. 1, 2, 3, Cases White Zinc, in 25-th tins, California Potatoes, California Sugar and Syrup Shooks, 8-hooped Pails, Bris. Vinegar, A superior lot of Cranberries, in kegs,

Gunny Bags, &c., &c. WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO.,

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LATEST STYLES OF Sets of Jaconet Collars and Sleeves, Sets of Cambric " "

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS Embroidered Jaconet and Cambric Bands, for Pantaletts. Extra Embroidered very fine white

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CHAMPAGNE! 'Damietta!'

Of the celebrated brand of

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NEW STYLES. PLAIN TURKEY RED, Brown Cottons,

Blue Cottons,

White Cottons, Brown Drills, White Moleskin, Regatta stripes,

Black Orleans. White, black and blue Cotton Thread, Do & do linen thread, Blue twilled flannel,

Woolen cashmeres, Denim frocke and trowsers, White, pink and fancy undershirts, Blue pilot jackets, Black Orleans coats.

Silk and satin shawls, Do. ribbons. Black sewing silk Assorted feathers,

White, blue and red bunting, Hunting powder, 4 lb. tins, Swedish iron, Manila cordage, 3-4 & 1 in.

Wine vinegar, in cases, Sweet oil,

French Claret,

Sardines, in 4 and 4 tins, Pickles, Westphalia hams. Powdered & crushed sugar,

Boulogna sausages, Lager Beer!

French Cognac,

Holland Genever,

An assortment of

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Centre Tables, Dining Tables,

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> > Cane seat chairs

Basket Ware AND

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Blue Striped Drills, Figured Orleans. Blue Flannel, White and colored Blankets, Striped Undershirts, Turkey Red and Yellow Handkerchiefs, &c.

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as Kin te Calf

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